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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-18

Novaluron

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of the new uses on greenhouse tomatoes and greenhouse peppers to the product label of Rimon 10EC, containing technical grade novaluron, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Rimon 10EC, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 28515.

The evaluation of these novaluron applications indicate that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the [illegible] when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for novaluron is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to replace the MRLs already established for novaluron is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Novaluron

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Novaluron	*N*-[[[3-chloro-4-[1,1,2-trifluoro-2-(trifluoromethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide	1.0	Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)[2]

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] The MRL of 1.0 ppm in/on Crop Group 8-09 is proposed to replace the currently established MRLs of 0.8 ppm in/on bell peppers and 0.9 ppm in/on non-bell peppers.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides section of Canada.ca.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09) in Canada with the corresponding American tolerance and Codex MRL.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)	1.0	1.0 (Vegetable, fruiting, group 8-10)	0.7 (Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for novaluron up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that it is entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Greenhouse Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Residue data for novaluron in greenhouse tomatoes and greenhouse bell peppers were submitted to support the domestic use of Rimon 10C on tomatoes and peppers.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for novaluron was based upon the submitted greenhouse trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09).

Table A1 Summary of Greenhouse Trial Data Used to Support MRL

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)
Bell peppers	Foliar application/ 287-353	1	<0.097	0.808
Tomatoes (large and small varieties)	Foliar application/ 272-284	1-2	<0.05	0.365

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, the MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of novaluron. Residues of novaluron in these crop commodities at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.